that he was in every way a typical American. Mr. Owen's speech was eloquent, pointed and conclusive, and he was heartily congratulated by every Republican on the floor of the House. A vote was not reached on the bill, owing to the lateness of the hour when the debate closed. A vote will probably be taken on Monday.

Details of the Debate.

To the Western Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- In place of the floral tribute which frequently decks the desks of Congressmen, the desk of Representative Matson, of Indiana, was adorned this morning with a handsome silver water pitcher and goblets, the gift of the employes of the government bindery, in recognition of his efforts to secure for them an annual leave of

Mr. Taulbee, of Kentucky, presented a conference report upon the bill for the relief of the First L'ational Bank of Portland, Ore., and it

was agreed to. Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported for immediate consideration the Senate bill to prevent the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States, with an amendment repealing the acts of May 6, 1882, and July 5, 1884, the repeal to take effect on the ratification of the pending treaty. Mr. McCreary stated that owing to the fact that the Senate had amended the treaty it had to be returned to China for the ratification of that government, and that it would probably be the first of next year before the treaty could be agreed upon. The object of the ball, he said, was to carry out the provisions of the treaty as soon as it was rati-fied by both countries. He briefly reviewed the visions of previous treaties between the Unised States and China and of the laws founded shereon, in order to emphasize the necessity for the adoption of a new treaty and the passage of the pending measure. The subject of Chinese immigration was an important one, and one which deserved most careful consideration. The pending treaty was a liberal one, and one which deserved most careful consideration. The President and his able Secretary of State entitled to great credit having at last negotiated a treaty which was to vent the hordes of Chinese from coming to this country. The demand for the ratification of the treaty and the passing of the bill came from the Pacific coast in a manner which must be heeded, and he only regretted that action had been taken which would delay giving effect to the treaty. The bill was prepared in accordward toward meeting the evils which beset the people of California. He was in favor of opening the ports of the United States to the worthy le from every country, but he did not beieve that the Chinese, with their habits, their customs, their tastes and their religion, were worthy of coming into this country. They came out wives or children, and were enabled, efore, to work for small wages, and in California the question was not the survival of the fittest, but the survival of the cheapest. He d that the House would pass the bill withection or division. Mr. Morrow, of California, declared that the

visions of previous acts upon the subject, and pointed out wherein they proved defective in hibiting immigration of Chinese. From 1852 to 1876, before there had been any attempt at the see any author of Chinese entering annually at the port of San Francisco was but little over 8,000; but during 1887, after several attempts at restriction, the immigration at San Francisco had amounted to over 11,000 persons. It was therefore necessary for the govpolicy. It had declared and placed on the statute books the principle that it would exclude the Chinese and yet the laws were violated, and these people came in. The question confronting Congress was whether it had the ability to frame a law which would carry out the principle. He contended that the Senate amendments to the treaty were very important, and served to close the door which the original reaty had left open to the incoming of Chinese sporers. While the pending bill was favored by people of the Pacific coast, because they beneved it to be a step in advance of any previous statutory law, neither the treaty nor the bill met with entire approval, because they believed that the government should reserve to itself the right to legislate, whenever occasion required it, against any foreign immigration which might be inimical to the interests of the United States. It ought not to be obliged to go to China for a treaty, whenever it wished to prohibit the imon of Chinese, but should be able to prohibit by statutory enactment. He hoped the bill would pass in time to go

protect the people of this country from the evils of Chinese immigration. He discussed the pro-

upon the statute books before the ratification of the treaty, in order that there should be no hiatus between the treaty and the law.

Mr. O'Neill, of Misouri, said that every two years Congress passed a Chinese bill as an inci-dent of the political campaign. Passing laws would not remedy the evils unless public opinion backed them up. In California, instead of being an element which the people desired to his hotel until he left the State he found Chie nese employed. The people seemed to want them; they were servile and docile. Wherever you turned you found the Chinese at work.
The laboring people did not want them, but the
better class of people in California did. It was

Mr. Felton interrupted to say! that the Californ aus were obliged to employ Chinese labor because they had no other.

Mr. O'Neill replied that they should advertise in New York; here; everywhere in the East, where there were great numbers of unemployed laborers. The House had not answered the de-mands of labor. Thousands of persons had petioned for protection against convict labor, and it would not be sufficient for members to other labor bills already passed. Convict abor was absorbing all of the great trades. Hollowware, shoes and cooperage were all made in penitentiaries, and free laborers in those trades had been deprived of work. Mr. Yost, of Virginia, asked who was respon-

ible for the failure to take up the convict-labor Mr. O'Neill replied that the gentleman from (Mr. Lyman) had been the person to obect on the last occasion.

Mr. Yost declared that the gentleman from

Alabama (Mr. Oates) was the objector. Mr. Lyman denied that he had objected to any labor bill. He had merely insisted that the gentleman modify his request to have a day set for considering the bill.

Mr. Johnston, of Indiana, asked if the com-

mittee on rules could not report back a resolu-Mr. O'Neill presumed that it could be still hoped that the House would give the labor committee a day.

Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, attacked the Republican party for its failure in years past to stop the importation of contract labor. It had favored the opening of the doors to cheap labor, but wanted them closed on cheap goods. He also attacked the record of the Republican party n regard to legislation upon the Chinese immisation question, and declared that the Repubenate, had not only voted against bills to re-rict or suspend Chinese immigration, but had ted in favor of every amendment which conferred greater freedom and rights upon the Chinese.

It was true that General Barrison had declared that he had opposed the bills because he had considered them in violation of treaty stipulations; but, with due regard for General Harrison, he ald say that such ex post facto statements, ade when there were visions of White Houses, owever dim and remote, floating around, must s taken com grano salis. On the other hand, Mr. Tourman had declared himself in the Senate as in favor of restriction of Chinese immior even its absolute inhibition. The seeret of the opposition of General Harrison and his party associates to the Chinese which had been vetoed by President Arthur, was that Chinese labor was cheap and profitable, and the contractors, manufactproduction and the contractors, manufacturors and mine-owners, who had always controlled the Republican party, wanted it. It was not because General Harrison and his associates believed the bill to be a vication of existing track that they opposed it, but because they believed that the Chinese labor er should have the

to come to this country

to labor. to hold office, and to govern, as well as to be governed. General Harrison now said, as a further excuse, that he did not understand the question at the time, but that he had since learned all about it, and was all right now. Of all subterfuges, this was the shallowest. During the campaign, General Harrison might declare from the stump that the standard of labor must be maintained, but nobody could find that, during the Chinese debate in the Senate, he had ever spoken a word of sympathy for the wage-workers of America. Coming down to a consideration of the pending bill, he advocated its passage, criticised the Senate for having amended the treaty, and declared that if the House had passed the bill as it came from the Senate, the country would have been left without any law on the subject. It would have repealed existing laws while its other provisions would not have gone into effect until the ratification of the treaty. He hoped that the bill would pass with the propose amendment. Democrate could vote for it and give it their earnest support without swallowng their words or stultifying their records. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, inquired how it was that the Democratic party had not acted upon the question of Chipese immigration when it had control of both houses of Congress, during the Forty-sixth Congress. Mr. Bynum replied that he had not investigated the record. [Sarcastic laughter on the Republican side. The question had not been brought up by any representative of the Pacific

slope during that Congress. Mr. Dingiey replied that it had been. Mr. Page, of California had introduced a bill upon the subject, but the bill had never been acted upon by either the House or the Senate. Mr. Bynum-The veto of the President of the Republican party had killed legislation up to that time.

"Oh. no," from the Republican side.] Mr. Dingley suggested that the industry of the centleman from Indiana had jumped over the two years the Democrats had had control of Congress, but had not attempted to legislate on the Mr. Bynum replied that the Senate had been

Democratic only with the aid of the independent vote of Mr. Davis, of Illinois. Mr. Dingley retorted that the gentleman was mistaken. In the Forty-sixth Congress the Senate had been Democratic by seven majority. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said that the treaty with China, negotiated by Mr. Evarts

as Secretary of State, was confirmed the fall of 1880, when a Democratic Congress was in existence. The evasion of that treaty arose from the fact that from the date of the ratification of the treaty in 1880 until March, 1882, there had been no legislation to carry out its provisions. The Democratic Congress had never attempted to write any legislation on the statute books to enforce the treaty. Mr. Henderson, of Iowa-How about stultity ing the record now?

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, was next recognized, and offered to yield any time that Mr. Bynum deured in which to respond to what had been said. Mr. Bynum said there was nothing for him to respond to. He was not here to respond to what had not been done by the Democrats, but to what had been done by the Republicans.

Mr. Felton, of California, said the facts would not admit of the Chinese question being made a party question. The people of the Pacific coast, regardless of party, opposed the in-coming of Chinese. But the people had knocked at the doors of Congress for years, asking for relief, without receiving a response, the reason being that the people of the East had not been educated up to the question. He did not believe that there would be a dissenting vote upon the pending bill, because the people had knowledge. upon the Chinese question which they never had before. He favored the bill, though in his opinion it did not go far enough; and but for fear of delay in its passage he would have de-

sired to amend it. Mr. Owen, of Indiana, replied to what he characterized as a special address to the voters of Indiana made by his colleague, and denied the charges made by that gentleman as to the record of the Republican party and its stand-ard-bearer, General Harrison, upon the Chinese question. In reply to one of Mr. Bynum's charges, to the effect that in 1880 several Chinamen had been naturalized in Indianapolis, and had voted the Republican ticket, presumably with the knowledge of General Harrison, be read a telegram just received from General Harri-

son's law partner denying that he had ever heard of such a thing. In regard to another charge, that General Harrison had read before a literary society a paper in which he advocated the free and unrestricted immigration of the Chinese, he said that Gen. Harrison, over his own signature, had denied having done any such thing. His colleague, in closing his speech, with a flourish of the tongue and a waving of hand peculiar to a Hoosier orator, had said that every Democrat could cast his vote for this bill without swallowing his words or stultifying his record. In reply to that, he would call attention to Mr. Dingley's statement, that during the Forty-sixth Congress, which was Democratic in both branches, the Democratic party had taken no action upon the Chinese question. The gentleman's speech sought to impress the public mind with the thought that the Republican party was in favor of the importation of Chinese labor, because it was cheap and pauper labor. The party that was born out of certain great moral necessities; which had saved the greatest and grandest nation that the sun had ever shone upon: which had given liberty to four million slaves; which had bassed the homestead act that gave to the poor man a home in the West; which had built up a protective system in this country until the wage-workers in the land were the best paid, the best fed, and the best housed, and the most intelligent and the most prosperous of any wage-workers in the world, was not a party in favor of the importation of the Chinese or any other sort of pauper labor. The gentleman had charged that General Harrison had voted against every bill to restrict or control Chinese immigration. He denied that charge. General Harrison had opposed the Chinese bill, but the basis of his opposition had been that it was in violation of treaty obligations. While General Harrison had taken that position and stood by it maufully, he had not indicated by any act or word that he was in favor of Chinese immigration. General Harrison had said that he stood for the honor of his government, and that the treaty should be enforced in letter and in spirit until, by proper action, it shall be abrogated. In that position General Harrison had shown himself so broad in his deep. statesmanship, so true to real American interests, so straightforward and so consistent in his course, that when, at Chicago, the people of the Pacific coast could not get their first choice, that grandest leader of Americans, James G. Blaine, they gave their votes solidly to Benjamin Harrison and said that his record was squarely for the interests of America on the Chinese question. General Harrison was not in favor of Chinese immigration, but against it; but he was in favor of maintaining the government's honor. The life, the utterances, the whole character of Benjamin Harrison was in favor of that which was called instinctively the American idea. [Applause on the Republican

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Pending further debate, the House adjourned.

Frank Linnelburg, of Vernon, Mo., yesterday shot his wife and himself through the head Both will die. Linnelburg wanted his wife to deed back property given her at the time of marriage, which she refused to do. She was his sec-

and wife. As a party of picnickers were returning to Chi cago from Lake Forest, Friday evening, a quarrel occurred between several men, in which two. men, named Duggan and Morgan, were stabbed, the for mer fatally. The stabbing is said to have been done by Michael Minns, who has disap-

peared. The Rev. Robert H. Collyer, of New York, has been selected as orator on the occasion of the unveiling of the bronze statue of Rober t Burns in Albany, Aug. 30. It is expected that this event will bring together one of the largest gatherings of Scotchmen ever assembled in this

Robert Holmes and Jennie Lowrie, two highlyrespected young persons residing near Oswego, N. Y., hired a sail-boat to go to a picnic several miles from the harbor on Thursday. They started to return at 9 that night, but have not since been heard from. Friday night the boat was found on the beach, and it is thought that the couple have been drowned.

Female Sand-Baggers.

CHICAGO. Aug. 18 .- The latest novelty Chicago criminal record, is a trio of female sandbaggers. Early this morning, Minnie Daly, a noted pick-pocket and shop-lifter, and wife of an expert burglar, accompanied by two other women well-known to the police, stopped a welldressed gentleman in front of the Brevoort House, on Madison street, and attempted to rob him. Two of the women grabbed him, while the third struck him several times in the face with a pair of brass knuckles. The man shouted for help, and an officer heard him and went to his rescue. At the sight of the officer a cab driver threw two of the women into his cab and started away at a rapid pace. Minnie Daly made her escape through an alley. The officer followed the cab and ordered the driver to stop, but he refused. The officer finally got into a buggy and caught the cab at the corner of Capal and Adams streets. The women and the driver were placed under arrest and locked up at the Armory. On the way to the station the two women pulled out a large roll of money and offered the officers \$100 to allow them to go free, but it was refused. The man who was assaulted was not seriously injured.

THE WHITE CAP QUTRAGES

Startling Story of Their Treatment of Two Defenseless Victims.

Henry Houghton and His Wife Mercilessly Beaten by These Midnight Regulators, Driv-

en from Their Homes and Ruined.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal LEAVENWORTH, Ind., Aug. 18 .- Among the many atrocious deeds of the White Caps brought out by the investigation of the Attorney-general was that developed by the cross-examination of Nancy Houghton. Her story develops one of unparalleled cruelty, and shows the raiders to be a set of inhuman devils, possessed of the barbarity of savages.

Nancy Houghton married her husband, Henry Houghton, fifteen years ago. He was a respectable farmer, who owned eighty acres of land, three miles from town, on a ridge. It was tillable soil, and by industry he managed to make a living. He had enemies. His wife, Nancy Houghton, was a hot-tempered woman, but was domestically inclined, and stayed at home. She adopted a child as her own and cared for it, and had made some bitter enemies by marrying the man she did. It created jealouely among a number of her acquaintances, and they commenced to figure on revenge from the day of the marriage. This spite grew and brewed until Mrs. Houghton's enemies took it up before the White Caps. One night she was called on, shortly after she was married, taken deliberately out of her bed in her gown, and stripped naked, her head thrust into the crotch of a tree and tied in that position. Thirty tegrible lashes were then given her on her bare back. Then she was thrown down, and kicked and cuffed into insensibility.

"This occurred," she said, "about a year after I married Houghton, and two weeks before the birth of my child. There were about twenty in the band, and they gave me no reason why they whipped me except that my husband and I were not acting just right. Our farm was three miles from town, and we bothered nobody. I never heard of female White Caps or regulators till that night. They were more merciless and brutal than the men, and showed less feeling for me. One of the women, who whipped me, had the impudence to call on me the next morning at my house, to see how I was getting along so she could report to her companions. How did I know her? Simply because she had on the same dress. It was an old-fashioned linsey dress. Feeble as I was, I told her that I recognized her and I didn't want her sympathy. From this time on, the persecutions of this Houghton family con-

The outrages in the slave States were no more diabolical than the treatment of this man and

"I helped him home," said Mrs. Hought "for he was dripping with blood. I wrapped some bed-clothing around him, but the blood actually dripped through this upon the floor." Houghton was formally sent to the penitentiary for some offense, where he now is confined. One of his children was quarreling one day with a neighbor's child, and its life was in danger, when Houghton fired off a revolver, the ball striking the neighbor's child in the arm. Houghton, although he shot clearly in defense, was sent up for three years. His many troubles drove him crazy, and he to-day writes letters to his wife that give unmistakable evidence of his insanity. Gevernor Grav's attention was called to this case, as Houghton's proper place is in the Insane Asylum, if confined at all. Your correspondent was shown Mrs. Nancy

Houghton as she entered Arbaker's store, in Leavenworth. She came for food. How she lives is not known. She has five children, and they are all squeezed in a little, harrow compass. in a squalid little place in a fish-boat on the river. Mrs. Ada Arbaker is the wife of the propristor of the dry goods store, and helps her husband by clerking. She has taken considerable interest in Mrs. Houghton and sided her all she could. "When they were driven from the farm to town by the White Caps," Mrs. Arbaker said "they were well regarded. Very poor, they had a hard time to live, and it seemed as misfortune was always with them. Finally, about two years ago, Houghwhich sent him to the penitentiary, and his wife was left alone with her five children absolutely penniless. Her condition was desperate and we helped her all we could, although a good many people condemned us for it. The White Caps were determined to starve her out, if they could. She had no place to go and the poor woman couldn't leave. They (the White Caps) sent her orders repeatedly to do so until the woman was nearly demented. Sometimes she could earn a few cents, and I have known her to live on fifty cents per week. At last," continued Mrs. Arbaker, "I went before the County Commissioners myself and pleaded with them to make this poor victim a small allowance per week for the sake of her children. After a good deal of persuasion they allowed her \$1,50 per week for sustenance. As soon at the White Caps heard of it, however, they called on the County Commissioners and told them that they must rescind the order to support that woman, who had already been a victim of scores of their cruelties, and not allow her a cent, on peril of the direct punishment. The commissioners, who had very little moral courage, cut off the pay and, if it had not been for a few of us women, she would have been left to die like a dog

Mrs. Arbaker's story is gospel truth. She is the daughter of ex Secretary of State Hawn. Your correspondent asked her what there was in Nancy Houghton's character that made her so obnoxious in the eyes of the White Caps. "I have known her all my life," she said, "and I never found her so obnoxious and vicious as she has been discribed. She is a woman of bad temper and storms and raves around a good deal, but is neither evil minded nor loose. If she had been a woman of the town, she would not have starved, as I have known her to, for the very crust she had to eat." Here is a case that will excite the sympa-

thies of every one. Any reputable citizen of

story. Mrs. Houghton showed your correspondent the only White Cap notice yet exhibited. She received it a few days ago through a neighbor, William Cook. The warning was as follows:

We give you 5 days for you and Nancy Houghton to leave this Town or we will apply 100 LASHES. We don't want - and in this county. Both of you have got to move immediately. We mean business. We was after you and her once, but did not find you; but know where you are at now.

THIS IS THE LAST WARNING. WHITE CAPS. 100 LASHES NANCY.

It would take columns to relate Mrs. Houghton's career and her pursuit by these fiends They are cowards and assassins. When your correspondent arrived in this section the word wasswhispered to him that the best citizens condoned the White Caps. Such a sentiment is an insult unworthy the people. There is revolution coming out of all this. The people of Crawford county are determined that the end must come to these scenes.

into the hands of the White Caps. The inge-

nuity of this regulation could not be more

unique, although it is a little singular how many

men have voluntarily placed such iron-clad oaths in the hands of the various lodges. But

the detective complied with all these conditions,

although with considerable feigned hesitation.

Once admitted, he was again submitted to many

curious tests and much catechizing in order to

test his thorough sincerity. One of these

being a frightful ordeal, in which he found

himself convicted of having entered the order

with sinister motives, and condemned to be shot

therefor, at the last moment. After being led

to a dismal swamp, gagged and blindfolded, he

was given an opportunity to confess to save his

life. The headquarters of the organization are

about English and Corydon, and they number

about 200, including several prominent men,

and, it is even alleged, county officials. They

discountenance killing, except in self-defense.

Their mode of operation is as follows:

The head of the district lodge is informed that

a certain party shall be warned, whipped, or

ordered to leave the country. He calls a meet-

ing and, without ever putting the matter to a

vote, delegates certain parties to do the work,

which they are compelled to do without hesita-

tion. Wherever a case occurs in which the

White Caps were foiled by the object of their in-

tended punishment, or through other

never advised until such time as the victim

would be off his guard and taken unawares, as

resort to extreme violence was against the prin-

ciples of the organization, unless in self-defense.

As before stated, the detective refused to go into

particulars as to outrages in which he took part,

as these facts are important to the investiga-

tions now being instituted by the Attorney-

Valuable Evidence Secured.

ENGLISH, Ind., Aug. 18 .- The White Cap in-

vestigation has resulted in the gathering of a

great pile of secret evidence that will be used to

advantage in the next sitting of the Crawford

county grand jury. It is the general opinion,

however, that the local courts are so powerless

that nothing less than the State militia

will be adequate protection in the trials

that will be the outcome of the numerous indict-

ments that will be heard from in October. If

the White Caps find it possible they will so in-

timidate those who turn State's evidence on

them as to drive them out of the country. Pre-

ceding the session of the court, great care will

be taken of the cases; this must, of necessity.

be done. It has come to be a matter

of absolute necessity with the peo-

depreciated, and the people cannot say their souls are their own. Never were a people more thoroughly cowed and subdued. Men of prop-

erty are afraid to denounce the White Caps,

fearing a loss of some of their possessions. The

county officers, commissioners, town marshal,

newspapers and many business men have

been served with warnings to keep quiet.

Your correspondent found them at first non-

committal and utterly opposed to saying a word, and yet, in a confidential way, they bit-

terly denounce the whole proceeding. An emi-

nent judge said that it was the worry of his

life; that it was the only evil that

annoyed him; that the White Caps had estab-

lished a precedent that would follow them for half a century, and was a blight that

would be feit during the remainder of the pres-

ent generation. In the Moreland outrage, where

Moreland showed the nerve, a few days ago, to

defy the raiders, he shot at them with his

double-barreled gun. A man named William Gregory was charged with being one of the

wounded men. Gregory comes out this week in

the English papers with a long card, signed by

half a dozen people, to the effect that they had

examined Gregory closely, in a naked condition,

and found absolutely no gunshots of any kind.

The latest thing out is the election proclama-

tion of the White Caps, which deciares that any-

general of the State.

Social to the Indianapolis Journal.

a second attempt was

A Detective's Story of the Organization. Special to the Indianapolis Journal EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 18.-This city has been in a great state of excitement to-day by the revelations made through a detective of the operations of the Indiana White Caps. According to an elaborate article published this afternoon in the Evening Tribune, the detective, whose identity is concealed for prudential reasons, joined the order, and has been operating with them for the past two months. This initiation required the death oath and a deposit of \$200 in cash. A candidate is also required to take an oath in addition to all others that he was accessory to some outrage of the White Caps. This he must voluntarily do before some authorized magistrate, and place in the hands of the lodge, which he enters. This last requirement is really the preliminary step of the novitiate before his application for membership is considered, as it gives the lodge a powerful hold upon the candidate before he knows a single one of its secrets. It virtually makes a man swear that he is criminal, and places the evidence of his guilt

woman. She has been hunted and hounded until to-day she is an object of pity-a starving unfortunate, without a home or friend, and without a decent place to lay her head. When this system of social slavery, or social ostracism, commenced, the Houghton family were considered respectable and well-to-do. The hate of these Ku-klux, or White Caps, followed them like an evil thing. Periodically their outbreak would come, and threats and warnings were made without number, year in and year out. Instead of a life of happiness, they lived one of darkness and terror. For fifteen years they have been hunted and pursued with devilish persistency. The modes of terrorization have been as varied as they have been numerous. Mrs. Houghton is a white slave to the barbarous cruelties and inhuman conduct of these southern Indiana Ku-klux. She is a woman now thirty-six years of age, small in stature, a pleasant face, and of earnest address. She is ignorant and poverty-stricken. Her pinched and wan cheeks would win the interest of any person with a human heart. The white-faced child she carried in her arms would wring feelings of sympathy out of the stoniest heart. From her farm she was compelled to seek shelter in the town of Leavenworth. Ostracised and and driven out of here, the victim finally sought refuge in a boat on the Onio river, where she now lives. The troubles of the Houghtons had their beginning more than tifteen years ago. Houghton himself was a loyal soldier in the army, and when he came home some time after the war was induced to join the White Cap band, who represented to him that it was an organization for the purpose of putting down borse-thieving and counterfeiting. When he shortly afterwards found out that it was a band of ruffians for the purpose of whipping human beings, he left it, and denounced it, and exposed its members. This enraged them, and they have pursued him and his wife ever since. On one of the periodical reigns of terror Houghton was captured and whipped. He was given 100 lashes. from which he fainted. A rope was then tied around his body, and he was dragged like a beast down the road a long distance. They stopped at a grove, and there perpetrated a nameless and horrible crime on his person, which, however, was left incomplete. Houghton recovered from that terrible treat-ment, but was told to leave the county. As soon as he got well he moved to Leavenworth, and his farm went to rack and ruin. Later on, he was taken out and wnipped again. The gang would always lodge some fancied complaint egainst him, but his misdemeanors, if any, were few and of the same kind that are practiced with impunity in any community. The second whipping was severer than the first. The gashes in his legs and back were long and

> ne caught buying or selling votes will be punished with not less than fifty nor more than 250 | Salt Lake City | 29.92 | 84 | 84 | 58 Clear. lashes, well laid on. The Attorney-General's Account. Attorney-general Michener returned Friday night from the south part of the State, where he went to investigate the White Cap outrages that have been taking place in Crawford and Harrison counties from time to time. He first went to Corydon, where he spent some time in his investigation, driving from there across the country, or, rather, over the hills, to Leavenworth, where he also looked into the situation. He says that he found a general opinion at Corydon and in Harrison county that the outrages in that county were not done by a regularly-organized body of men, that is, that the organization has no connection with those in adjoining counties. The people there regard the outbreaks as sporadic. In Leavenworth the indications are that there is a more complete organization in that county. For himself, he thinks that there is a regularly-organized league of White Caps in the two counties, and that they know all that is going on. He found the people in many places absolutely terrorized by the midnight marauders, some afraid to speak of the matter for fear that they themselves might be

visited for it. "How is public sentiment on the subject?" he was asked by the reporter. "Well, I think that it is rapidly growing in favor of law and order in Harrison county. The White Caps have brutally beaten some persons for the most trivial offenses and this has caused oublic sentiment to be aroused against them. So long as the offenses were somewhat commensurate with the punishment inflicted. the feeling against them was not aroused like it has been by their petty and malicious spirit which has been shown by their visiting persons for the slightest offenses. In Crawford county I did not find the sentiment prevailing against them that I wished to find. That county is the home of the regulators. It is infested with them, and they have become extremely bold. Developments will be made that will show something of the organization in my report to the Governor, which will be filed the last of this week."

"How are the officers of the court in the mat-"They can't stop the outrages. I found that Judge Zenor had been doing his best to crush the thing out, but he can't do it. He has instructed the grand jury nearly every term of court to look into it, but nothing seems to result from it. Fourteen indictments have been returned from time to time. One case was tried, but nothing could be done. The man was discharged on account of insufficient evidence against him. The cases against eleven others were nollied, while one still remains against a fellow who is in the penitentiary on another charge. The courts have been powerless in the past, though, I hope and think, they will not be in the future. I found that the newspapers down there have not said a word against these outrages. On the contrary, they have positively been the means of communication be-Leavenworth can testify to the truth of the | tween the White Cape and the public. Their bodies have not been recovered.

course has been cowardly in the extreme. If hey had been active in exposing the members of they gang, as they ought, they would have rendered their community and the State at large a good service.

"How long has this organization of White Caps been in existence?" Well, in one form or another it goes back for years. They used to be called Knights o the Switch, but they have now taken the name of White Caps, on account of the white covering which they wear over their faces. The history of their outrages forms a long and disgraceful page in the Stateannals, and it is time this business was stamped out. I found that the people had organized a counter-band against the White Caps. They call themselves the Black Caps, and have their sentries out watching the movements of the other gang. If they meet there will simply be a small war down on the

Mr. Michener declined to go into detail about the investigation. He said that his report would show for itself, and that the public could then see what had been done. Effective steps have been taken and will continue to be taken to suppress this organization and prevent its midnight outrages in the future. He says that he talked with a real estate agent while down there, who had farms and land of all kinds for sale, but that people absolutely refused to look at it. They don't want to live in a community where outrages of this nature happen. He regards this feature as the worst thing that has been developed, that the people have become frightened and that a great public injury has been done to the reputation of the State.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. For Ohio-Fair; slightly warmer; variable

For Indiana and Illinois-Fair, preceded in extreme southern portions by hight rains; slightly warmer; winds becoming southeasterly. For Mi chigan-Fair; warmer; variable winds. For Wisconsia-Local rains; generally warmer; variable winds, becoming generally south-

> Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 18.

Time. | Bar. | Ther. R. H. Wind. | Weather Prec 7 A. M. .. | 30.02 | 68 | 81 | North Fair. 2 P. M... 30.09 80 39 N'wst Fair. 7 P. M... 30.06 75 55 N'wst Clear. Maximum thermometer, 83; minimum thermome Following is a comparative statement of the condi on of temperature and precipitation on Aug. 18 Departure from normal..... Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1-524 -5.26

General Observations. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 7 P. M. Bar- Thermometer. Preter. Exp. Max Min. tat'n Weath's Station.

				A		
New York city	99 95	74	84	70		Clauda
Deffet VV	20.00		122.00	1000000		Cloudy
Buffalo, N. Y	00.02	68	74	62		Clear.
Oswego, N. Y	30.00	62	68	60		Clear.
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.02	74	82	74	.06	Cloudy
Pittsburg, Pa	30.04	72	74	70		Cloudy
Parkersb g, W. Va	30.06	72	74	74	.04	Cloudy
Washington, D.C.	30.06	72	84	74	16	Cloudy
Lynchburg, Va	30.06	76	86	72	08	Cloudy
Charlotte, N. C	30.08	82	92	$7\overline{2}$		Cloudy
Charleston, S. C.	30 14	82	88	80	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	The second secon
	30.06	The second of the last	90			Clear.
Atlanta, Ga		86	100000	72	*****	Fair.
Jacksonville, Fla.		80	88	74	T	Clear.
Pensacola, Fla		80	84	72	.16	Fair.
Montgomery, Ala	30.04	84	92	72		Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss	29.92	80	92	74		Cloudy
New Orleans, La.	29.84	80	90	76	.40	Cloudy
Shreveport, La	29.88	86	96	70		Cloudy
Fort Smith, Ark.		78	86	70		Cloudy
Little Rock, Ark.		74	86			Rain.
Galveston Tor		88		80		Clear.
Galveston, Tex Palestine, Tex	29.90	76	92	74	10	Fair.
Abilana Tar	29,92	76	84		16	Claude
Abilene, Tex				00	*10	Cloudy
Ft. Elliott, Tex	29.90	74	82	66		Clear.
San Antonio, Tex	29.86	88	94	74		Cloudy
Brownsville, Tex.	29.86	84	94	76		Clear.
El Paso, Tex	29.78	94	96	70		Fair.
Ft. Davis, Tex	29,96	74	84	62		Fair.
Chattan'ogs, Tenn	30,02	84	92	70		Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	29 98	76	86	70		Cloudy
Nashville, Tenn	30,06	72	84	72	40	Rain.
Louisville, Ky	30.08	70	74			Rain.
Indianapolis, Ind		74	82	66		Clear.
Cincinnati, O	20 00	72	76	-		
Cincinnati, O	20.00			66		Cloudy
Cleveland, O	30.04	70	76	66		Clear.
Toledo, O	30,04	74	84	60		Clear.
Gr'na Hav'n, Mich	30,04	66	68	58		Clear.
Marquette, Mich.	29,94	60	66			Clear.
Ft. Rawlins, W.T.	30,00	72	74	50	T	Fair.
Manistee, Mich	29,38	64	70	54		Clear.
S.Ste. Marie, Mich	29.92	60	66	44		Clear.
Chicago, Ill	30.08	60	72	58		Clear.
Cairo, Ill	30 04	74	80	70		Cloudy
Springfield III	30 08	76	80	60		Clear.
Springfield, Ill Milwaukee, Wis	30 00	72	78	52		Cloudy
La Cassas Wis	20 00	70	76		10	Elected
La Crosse, Wis Duluth, Minn	20,00	70	78			Fair.
Duluth, Minn	20.04	74	60			Clear.
St. Paul, Minn	29.00	74			****	Fair.
Moorehead, Minn	29,98	76	80	46		Clear.
St. Vincent, Minn	29.94	72		42		Clear.
Keokuk, Ia		74	82	60		Clear.
Davenport, Ia	30.06	74		58		Clear.
Dubuque, Ia	30,06	74	82	54		Cloudy
Des Moines, Ia	30.02	76	84	56		Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	30.06	72	76	66		Clear.
Springfield, Mo	29,98	72	84	68	49	Fair.
Kansas City, Mo.	30.02	74	80	634		Clear.
Ft. Sill, Ind. T	29.98	76		68	02	Fair.
Dodge City, Kan.		80	84			
Witabita Fam.	29.92	80	11/22/12	04		Clear.
Witchita, Kan			84	68		Clear.
Concordia, Kan	29.96	78	84			Clear.
Omaha, Neb	30.04	78	82	64		Clear.
North Platte, Neb		76	84	60		Cloudy
Valentine, Neb	29.96	62	84		.44	Cloudy
Yankton, D. T	29,98	68	76	64	.18	Cloudy
Yankton, D. T Ft. Sully, D. T	29,92	70	76	58		Fair.
Huron, D. T	29.98	66	80	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		Cloudy
Bismarck, D. T	29,96	78		44		Clear.
Rapid City, D. T.		64	76			Rain.
Ft. Buford, D. T.	29.88	80	82	49		Clear.
Calgary, N.W.T.	29.60	80	84			Clear.
Min'edosa, N.W.T	29.86	68	74	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		
P. Arthur's L'd'g	29.82	66		100000000000000000000000000000000000000		Cloudy
On'Assile N. W.	29.78	00				Clear.
Qu'Apelle, N.W.T	20.8	78	80			Clear.
Ft. As nab ne, M. T	20.04		84		*****	Clear.
Ft. Custer, M. W.	29.94		72	60		Clear.
Helena, M. T	29.94	74	80	54		Cloudy
Boise City, I. T. Cheyenne, Wy. T.	29.94	86		58		Clear.
Cheyenne, Wy. T.	29.92	68		50	T	Clear.
Ft. Washakie, Wy	29.96	66	76			Clear.
Denver, Col	29,92	74			T	Rain.
Pueblo, Col	20 89	78				Close

Pueblo, Col..... 29.88 78 88 58 T Clear. Montrose, Col.... 29.90 76 76 50 Clear. Santa Fe, N. M., 29.90 76 78 56 Clear. T-Trace of precipitation.

A Possible Ocean Race.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 .- The Inman line steamship City of New York sailed to-day on her first passage eastward, and the swift Cunarder Umbria, with a record next to fastest, also sailed to day, about an hour before the big Imman steamer. While officials on each vessel have disclaimed any purpose of racing across the Atiantic, it is generally believed that the hindermost boat at the finish will carry a much dis-appointed crew. With the Umbria about thirty minutes ahead at the start, these are the figures of the two steamers' movements past Sandy Hook, seventeen miles out from the start: Passing out Sandy Hook-Umbria, 4:01 P. M.; City of New York, 5:18 P. M.; clear of Sandy Hook bar-Umbria, 4:10 P. M. City of New York, 5:29 P. M.; discharged pilot .- Umbria, 4:10 P. M.; City of New York, 5:34 P. M.; going ahead again on voyage... Umbria, 4:15 P. M.; City of New York, 5:35 P. M.

The Fever at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 18 .- One new case of yellow fever has appeared to-day. One died last night, and two cases were discharged cured to-day, leaving eighteen under treatment. Total cases to date, thirty-three. Three weeks ago to-day the first case came here from Plant City. Three hundred la-borers, with carts, under charge of sanitary inspecters, will start over the city anew to-morrow. Newspaper mails for Florida will be furnigated. Only thirteen deaths have occurred in the city and suburbe this week, three being from yellow fever. The pros-pect of quarantine of the Florida counties against the cities is being relaxed somewhat. No yellow fever is known in any part of Florida except Jacksonville and Tampa, and it is believed that it is not now epidemic

Riot Between White and Colored Miners. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 18 .-- A special to the Times says a big riot is in progress at Round Mountain, Ala., between white and colored miners. The white miners of the Elliott Furnace Company were discharged a week ago to-day for getting drunk. They drove the colored miners out, but Captain Elliott or dered the colored men back to start up the furnace to-night. The white miners have a lot of dynamite in their possession and say they will blow the furnace up as soon as it starts. The sheriff of Cherokee county is on the ground with one hundred men. Arms have been sent to the scene of the trouble from Rome, Ga., and Gadsden, Ala. Telephone wires have been cut and it is impossible to get later news.

Steamship News. GLASGOW, Aug. 18 .- Arrived: Manitoba, from NEW YORK, Aug. 18 .- Arrived: Republic, from

HAMBURG, Aug. 18 .- Arrived: California, from New Lork. QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 18,-Arrived: Servia, from LIVERPOOL. Aug. 18 .- Awived: Norseman, from Boston; Van Dyck, from New York.

Drunken Man Causes the Loss of Two Lives, PITTSBURG, Aug. 18 .- A skiff, in which were four persons, capsized in the Allegheny river, at the foot of Eleventh street, this evening, and Edward Call and Sadie Fahey were growned. The other two, Michael Sullivan and Annie Elwood, clung to the upturned boat, and were saved. The accident was caused by Call, who was under the influence of liquor, jumping into the skiff and upsetting it. Miss Fahey was twenty years of age, and Call about five years her senior.

POLITICAL NEWS. Roger O. Mills Tells Why the Democratic

Party Is a Friend of the People.

Texas, and Phil Thompson, secretary of national Democratic executive committee, arrived in this city this morning, and are guests of Senator J. Kenna. Large numbers came to the city to hear Mr. Mills's arguments on the tariff. After a few opening remarks, Mr. Mills said the labor question was the paramount issue of the campaign, and referred to the Democratic party as the friend of the people. He paid his respects, from a Democratic stand-point, to the Republican party at the close of the rebellion, and followed this by referring to the taking of the burden of taxation from wealth and putting it on the shoulders of labor. The question now before the people is, from skin to core, and from core to skin, as far as labor is concerned. Statistics showing the attitude of the Republican party posing as the friend of labor were given. The speaker touched upon the attitude of the Republican party on the Mills tariff bill, and said it was between "the devil and the deep sea." He said the Democratic party was not buying votes this campaign, but would make them by principles. He denounced Republican legislation as being in the interest of the wealthy, and the present tariff system as unjust and pernicious, saving it will finally result in bankruptcy and ruin to the mass of the people; that that the proposed reduction is only 5 per cent.; that he represented the greatest wool-growing State in the country, and as to placing wool on the free list he spoke from practical knowledge, that it cheapened clothing to all, but did not affect the wool growth in price or otherwise; that the only benefit from high tariff on wool is realized by combinations of manufacturers in the country at the expense of the people. Take off the tariff, and manufactures in this country would be largely increased, and an increase will demand labor, which is the great producer and the foundation of wealth. The prosperity of the country is based upon the prosperity of the majority of its people, and the Democratic party believes in giving the laborer the benefit of his work, and not in giving it to the monopolist at the expense of the man who earns it. It is absolutely necessary that the producer reach the consumer. When you prohibit goods from coming into a country you also prohibit goods from going out, and commerce with other countries is necessary for our prosperity. The Democratic party proposes to start the manufactories of the country and furnish employment for every workingman within its borders by entering the markets of the world and sending our products to every nation. The speaker asked bow a ton of coal costing one dollar in England could be sent across the water, then be sold on this side less money than a ton of coal here costing only 50 cents per ton. He said the American people need not be afraid of foreign competition; that we are able to compete with the world. The Republican system of tariff does not protect the laborer, but the man that employs the labor. The money goes into the employer's pocket, and then who is going to get it out? The Democratic party is for the laborer. High tariff means low wages, and the profits from the tariff come from the pockets of the workingmen. The Ropublic-

He Is Not for Cleveland. Special to the Indianapolis Journal BRAZIL, Ind., Aug. 18 .- Mr. Charles Knight, one of the foremost leaders of the Democratic party in Clay county, and who was chairman of the central committee in 1884, evidently is not for Cleveland. Yesterday he said. "I am opposed to Cleveland." Then, after giving his reasons, especially emphasizing "not only am I opposed to him for violating these various obliga-tions, but because of his advocacy of a policy at war with the very genius of American labor and industry." So strongly put were his assertions that several of the surrounding Democratic leaders, who were endeavoring to quiet him, lest be should hurt their cause, left, Mr. Knight adding: "The wicked flee when no man pursueth.' I am under no obligation to any party. Cleveland is for England; I am for America, and I think that the Republican party is likewise." Mr. Knight is a clear thinker, with splendid powers for debate, and an earnest, convincing speaker.

an party has deceived the workingman for years

by posing as his friend, and the Democratio

party appeals to the intelligence of the people and

asks them to decide who are their truest

Putnam County Republicans. Special to tue indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Ind., Aug. 18.—The largest and most enthusiastic convention the people here have ever beheld was that of the Putnam county Republicans, which was called to order this afternoon at 1:30 b'clock, by Chairman S. A. Hays. James T. Denny was made permanent chairman, and after the usual routine of committee work the following nominations were made: Representative, Joseph B. Sellars; commissioners, James Nelson and A. O. Lockridge; treasurer, Nelson Wood; sheriff, Thos. L. Matkins; surveyor, James Fordice; coroner, Dr. N. S. Wood. After adjournment the people were entertained by a rousing speech by Hon. Ira J. Chase. Hon. E. T. Lane addressed a very large and enthusiastic audience here to-night, in a strong and eloquent manner. Recruits are daily falling in line with the Re-publicans, and by November the party here will present a solid phalanx, which will be well nigh invincible.

Clay County Republicans.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal-BRAZIL, Ind., Aug. 18.-The Republicans of Clay county held a rousing convention at Saline City to-day. Maj. W. W. Carter presided. The national, State and district platforms and nominees were enthusiastically indorsed, particularly James T. Johnston, candidate for Congress, and Judge Coffey's nomination for judge of the First district. The mention of Harrison and Hovey provoked much cheering from the miners and others, because of their well-known views on protection. The convention was the largest, most enthusiastic and harmonious ever held in this county. The following ticket was nominated: Representative, Sam Anderson, a miner: clerk, W. S. Carpenter; recorder, Sidney Monk, a miner; treasurer, G. D. Armstrong; sheriff, W. F. Bright, present incumbent; surveyor, S. S. Wheeler; coroner, Thomas Hadden; commissioners, Demsey Seybold, Charles H. Dressler and Wm. M. Dalgarn.

Madison County Republican Nominations.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Aug. 18 .- The Republicans held a large and enthusiastic convention here to-day and placed the following county ticket in nomination: for Representative, W. A. Kittinger; treasurer, H. C. Calloway; sheriff, A. L. Makepeace: surveyor, Jay Lewis; coroner, James Lewis; commissioner, south district, S. R. Mauzy; commissioner, north district, Robert Stewart. The ticket is a strong one and gives general satisfaction to the Republicans of the county. The party is united and harmonious. and preparing for a vigorous campaign.

Randolph County Republicans.

Special to the Indiapapolis Journes. LOSANTVILLE, Ind., Aug. 18.-The Randolph county Republicans are waking up to the great importance of the approaching election. Last night a large and enthusiastic meeting was held here, and a Harrison and Morton club organized with a membership of seventy-two. The officers are: M. L. Canada, president; W. C. Porter, secretary; J. T. Burrows, corresponding secretary; Thos. Wheeler, treasurer. The Republicans here are in earnest, and intend to make some gains this fall.

Monroe County Republicans. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Aug. 18 .- The Republicans held the largest convention in the history of the county to-day, every section of the county being represented. A splendid ticket was nominated. The ticket is as follows: Auditor, Wm. T. Blair; sheriff, Thomas Farr; surveyor, Michael Buskirk; coroner, Dr. J. D. Maxwell; commissioners, Wm. Petterson and Thomas Clay. After the convention an immense mass-meeting was held, at which speeches were made by local orators.

Beveridge at Kentland.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. KENTLAND, Ind., Aug. 18 -Albert J. Beveridge made a speech here to-night before five thousand people. There was a torch-light procession over a mile long. Old citizens say it was the largest meeting ever held here. Mr. Beyeridge's speech was received with cheers.

Case of Tubercular Leprosy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.-August Johnston, a Dane, aged twenty-one, came to the County Hospital Thursday, to consult the doctors about a loathsome skin diseases from which he was suffering. After careful examination the physicians deeided that the patient was suffering from tubercular leprosy, and he was placed in an isolated compartment of the contagious ward. Johnston

came to this country when but three years of age, and enjoyed the best of health up to eigh months ago, when the disease first made its appearance in the form of a small red blotch on his right loin. It spread until it became as large as a man's hand. Similar tubercles appeared in CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 19 .- Senator different parts of the body, until be is now com-Blackburn, of Kentucky: Hon. R.Q. Mills, of pletely covered. His neighbors began to shan the man, and finally his appearance on the highway or in the field was the signal for a general scattering of his former companions. John could not stand this, and gathering his few et. fects together and drawing from the bank his small savings, he came to Chicago. The origin of the disease is a mystery to the doctors. They can only account for it from the man's nationality and that the portion of Denmark from which he came, near Stockholm, is infested with lepers. If their theory is true the malady has lain dormant for eighteen years, at least

> "OUR SHERIDAN." The Part the Soldier and Patriot Bore in the Reconciliation Era.

From Gen. Carrington's Memorial Address. It is only when we review the years of struggle, and measure the contrast, that we can right ly estimate our obligations to those who bore part; in that struggle and dedicate ourselves anew to "one indestructible union of indestructible States." The gracious terms upon which Grant closed the conflict at Appomattox did not surpass the charity and good will with which our Sheridan sought to harmonize the lingering entanglements as they slowly yielded to a restored federal control. It was as hour when embers might have been fanned inte flame, when the defeated hardly trusted the victors, and neither North nor South could wholly realize that the cruel war was over. The dis solved armies of the North returned to their farms, their counting-rooms and their shops while the South awakened to the necessity of an accommodation of all ber social, domestic and olitical institutions to a new organic principle

It will appear, as history completes the record that the administration by our Sheridan, of diffcult issues at that crisis, so warmly indorsed by Grapt but disapproved by Andrew Johnson who, in the providence of God, was permitted to succeed President Lincoln-but unabe to destroy Grant-was wise, beneficent and promotive of that good fellowship and genuine devotion to the restored Union which now brings the gray into an ever-increasing fraternity with those who wore the blue.

On the 17th of July, 1887, our Sheridan, seated upon a platform opposite Yale College, watched with intense interest the marching column of several thousand children from the common schools of New Haven, as with flags and well aligned ranks they passed, and he greeted them, on their way to the decoration of the soldiers' monument at East Rock. Turning quietly to his companions on the platform be said, with a steady, calm emphasis, his face beaming with satisfaction: "There never will be another war in America. The little folks worship the flag, and the world can't touch us." Our Sheridan, indifferent to show and needless parades, had a passion for the flag, which he said, "was the loveliest bunting on earth." and wherever it met his eye it evoked an outburst as prompt as the dashing action of a blooded charger in which he had a professional delight. His love for the flag was one manifestation of his intense Americanism which penetrated all his conduct; and his appreciation of the increasing devotion of the people of the stars and stripes was attested at every opportunity. It thrilled him, as when it flashed in battle, and his imagination gave to its waving folds the personality of a living thing, with voice as well as

Our Sheridan had, with all this intensely patriotic fervor, a clear conception of the position of America among the nations, not only as a power, but one which would eventually lead other nations to accept its general policy teward the common people, the despondent masses everywhere. He had no sympathy with the isolation of any, by classes or nationalities, but rather to be an American citizen was to be an American, unreservedly, pure and simple.

But why magnify that which only deepens our sense of loss at his departure. His deeds live: his name belongs to our roster still. His invisible form, not "twenty miles away," but impressed upon the historic page, and possibly ever to be sympathetic with our presecution of his labors, will not be out of our mental vision. Our Sheridan has joined the tens of thousands who, earlier, and through more trying passes, have joined those who first established the Republic. He lived to rejoice to that demonstration at Gettysburg on our last Independance day, when, at the quartercentennial of that decisive battle, "the mingling of the gray and the blue" foreshadowed the dawn of a restored fraternity, the land throughout. He would abate nothing of his passionate devotion to flag and country; nothing of his estimate of the sublime patriotism which nerved our comrades and inspired their souls, when they met opponents of the same blood and equal metal, at the crisis of our Nation's existence; nothing of his sympathy for bereaved ones, nor of bonor for the fallen ones, nor of proud handgrasping with the surviving ones. Oh, no!
To our sons of veterans, and all who catch from the lips of those of us who survive the sad tale of these years of trial, he would say, "Do not forget Sumter, but let the Sumter of 1776 and the Sumter of 1888 overshadow with their glories all past estrangements, and let all be glad that we have all a home again, in the Father's house, with the anguish of that estrangement made good by the completeness of the

REPUBLICAN TEMPERANCE RECORD. All Restrictive Legislation Due to the Efforts of That Party. Philadelphia Press.

Temperance legislation, whether in the form of restriction or prohibition, has had its ups and downs. A majority of the Republican party have not always favored it, while the Democratic party as an organization and the majority of its members, acting as individuals, have always earnestly opposed any legislation to prevent men from getting all the liquor they pleased as cheap as possible. Prohibition was adopted and then repealed in Massachusetts, and local option was adopted and repealed in Pennsylvania because the narrow majority which secured the temperance legislation in each instance changed to an adverse majority. This was the fault not of the Republican party, but of popular suffrage, as legislation of this character must reflect the will of the majority. When the Republicans divide on the question of temperance its defeat is certain, as the whole weight of the Democratic organization is thrown solidly against it. The third party influence counts as nothing except it helps elect the Democratic ticket and postpone the adoption of temperance measures.

Of recent years the Republican party has become more and more strongly opposed to saloen ideas and influences. All Republicans, even a majority of Republicans, probably are not prohibitiocists, but it is to be noted that the four probibition States, Maine, Vermont, Iowa and Kansas, are all strong Recublican States. New Hampshire, another Republican State, probibite the sale of spirituous liquors, and Rhode Island, a Republican State, has recently adopted a prohibition amendment. Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska, all Republican States, have stringent license laws which keep the sale of liquor within strict bounds and liquor dealers on their good behavior. New York, a close State, would have a high-license law to-day but for the obstructive opposition of a Democratic Governor. New Jersey, another close State, won both high-license and local option by electing a Republican Legislature. It will lose both if the Democrats win this fail, and they will if

the third-party Prohibitionists can bring is In all these States the temperance legislation is due to Republicans, usually to the regular Republican organization. Indiana, like New York, places very little tax or restraint on the sale of liquor, nor will it until the Republicans gain the control of both the executive and legislative departments of the government. The Pacific coast States have not yet felt the temperance influence in their legislation except that Oregon, which the other day gave a rousing Republican majority, has a \$300 license law, which is pretty fair for a beginning. The license acts in many of the Republican States admit of improvement, but nothing is more certain than that their improve-ment depends on continued Republican ascend-

ency. Democratic success means their unconditional repeal. These facts admit of no dispute. The statute books of the several States bear testimony that temperance makes all its advances in the North through the instrumentality of the Republicas party. The only hope of temperance is in the triumph of that party at the polls, and its worst enemy is the third-party Probibition organiza-

Western Passenger Rates.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.-In a telegram received to-day by the Alton road, Charman Pierson, of the Trunk-line Association, stated that he had been granted permission to make the St. Louis and Kansas City rate \$5. When the representative of the Missouri Pacific was seen, shortly after, he stated that neither his road nor the Wabash Western had quoted any such rate to Mr. Pierson or any other representative of the Trunk-line Association, but that, on the contrary, they had notified Mr. Pierson that neither the Missouri Pacific nor the Wabash would par ticipate in the proposed reduction. The Transand advised Mr. Pierson that the rates prop by him would not be accepted by the trace Missouri river lines.